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### **EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX--March 1994**

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) increased 0.9 percent before seasonal adjustment in the 3 months ended March 1994, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The March 1994 level of 121.3 (June 1989=100) was 3.2 percent higher than in March 1993. The ECI measures changes in compensation costs, including wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.

## Ouarterly changes, seasonally adjusted

On a seasonally adjusted basis, ECI compensation costs rose 0.7 percent in the December 1993-March 1994 period, about the same as the 0.8 percent increase in September-December 1993. These cost increases have, however, declined fairly steadily since December 1992. ECI wages and salaries also rose 0.7 percent in December 1993-March 1994, the same as in the September-December 1993 period. Benefit cost increases in December 1993-March 1994 were about the same as in the preceding period (0.9 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively). (See Table A.)

Table A. Percent changes in Employment Cost Index for civilian workers

Compensation				Seasonal 3-mont	ly adjus				Unadjusted 12-months
component		1992			199			1994	ended
	June	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	March 1994
Compensation costs	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.2
Wages and salaries	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.9
Benefit costs	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	4.1

For private industry workers, both wage and salary and benefit cost increases slowed. Wages and salaries rose 0.5 percent in the December 1993-March 1994 period, down from 0.8 percent in September-December 1993. Benefit cost gains were 0.9 percent and 1.1 percent in the corresponding periods. (See table 1.)

For state and local government workers, wage and salary increases were higher in December 1993-March 1994 than in the preceding period (0.8 percent, up from 0.6 percent), while benefit cost gains were about the same in the two periods (0.7 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively).

# Over-the-year changes, unadjusted

Compensation costs (not seasonally adjusted) increased 3.2 percent for the year ended March 1994, down from the 3.5 percent gain for the year ended December 1993. This pattern held for private industry workers (3.3 percent, down from 3.6 percent) but not for state and local government workers (2.8 percent in both periods). (See tables 2 and 3.)

For private industry workers, both wage and salary and benefit cost increases slowed. Wages and salaries rose 2.9 percent, down from 3.1 percent in the December 1992-93 period. Benefit cost increases slowed to 4.4 percent from 5.0 percent. The moderation in benefit cost gains reflected a continuing slowdown in the rate of increase in insurance costs for health and for workers' compensation (which still are rising more rapidly than other benefit costs) and in paid leave and supplemental unemployment benefits costs; smaller increases for these benefits more than offset an acceleration in the costs for nonproduction bonuses and payments into pension funds.

For the year ended in March 1993, compensation cost increases in private industry were higher for service-producing than for goods-producing industries (3.4 percent compared with 3.2 percent). Compensation cost gains in goods-producing industries were all in the 3.2 - 3.3 percent range. Within the service-producing industries, compensation cost increases varied from 1.1 percent in general merchandise stores to 4.9 percent in the insurance industry.

Over the year, compensation cost increases in private industry were higher for white-collar occupations (3.5 percent) than for blue-collar occupations (3.2 percent) or service occupations (2.9 percent). White-collar gains ranged from 3.3 percent for executive, administrative, and managerial occupations to 3.8 percent for sales occupations. Blue-collar compensation cost increases ranged from 2.9 percent for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers to 4.0 percent for transportation and material moving occupations.

Compensation cost gains over the year ended March 1994 were higher for union (3.5 percent) than for nonunion workers (3.3 percent). This pattern held for service-producing industries but not for goods-producing industries, where both union and nonunion workers showed the same 3.2 percent increase.

ECI data for June 1994 will be released on Tuesday, July 26, 1994 at 8:30 A.M. (EDT)

This release includes, for the first time, measures of wage and compensation changes for service occupations in state and local governments.

Beginning with the March 1995 news release, ECI estimates will be based on 1990 counts of occupational employment by industry, rather than on 1980 employment counts.

### BLS Data Now Available on the INTERNET

LABSTAT, the Bureau of Labor Statistics public database, provides current and historical data for many surveys as well as numerous press releases. LABSTAT on the Internet is composed of individual databases (in flat file format) corresponding to each of the surveys. Internet users should use Anonymous FTP to access BLS data: stats.bls.gov. Non-Internet users should use the limited dial-in service through a Bulletin Board Service to access BLS data; phone number (202) 606-7060.

The Employment Cost Index and Employer Costs for Employee Compensation are identified by the two-character survey name EC.

For each news release published by the BLS, the two most current issues are stored in the pub/news.release directory.

If you have qustions or comments regarding the LABSTAT system on the Internet, address e-mail to labstat.helpdesk@bls.gov.

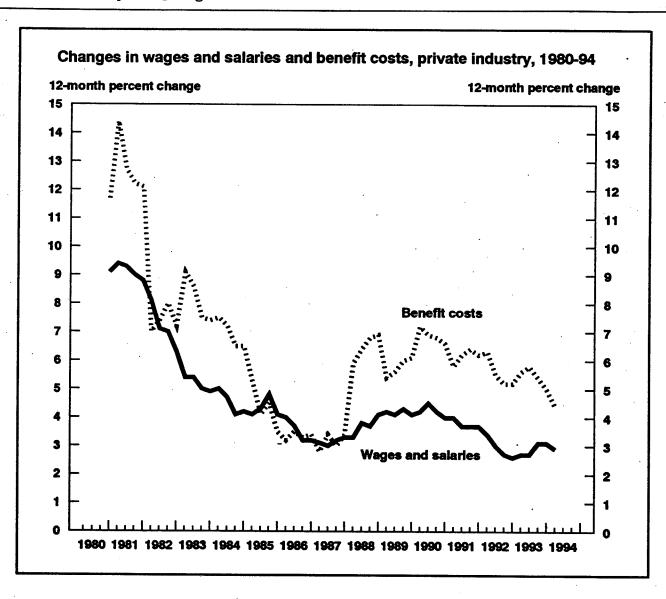


Table 1. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Employment Cost Index for total compensation, wages and salaries, and benefit costs, by industry and occupational group

Series	Indexe 1989	s (June =100)			Perce	nt changes f	or 3-months	ended		
	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1992	Sep. 1992	Dec. 1992	Mar. 1993	June 1993	Sep. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 199
					COMPE	NSATION				
Civilian workers	120.2	121.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
State and local government	121.6	122.6	1.1	.8	.9	.7	.8	.5	.7	8
Private industry workers	119.9	120.7	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	.8	.8	.7
White-collar occupations	120.4	121.4	.7	.8	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.8	
Blue-collar occupations	119.6	120.2	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.8 .5
Service occupations	119.6	120.6	.6	1.0	.6	1.0	.8	.6	.7	8.
Goods-producing industries 1	120.7	121.5	.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	.9	.8	.8	.7
Construction	116.7	118.7	.8	1.2	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.1	1.7
Manufacturing	121.7	122.1	.9	.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	.8	.9	3.3
Durables	122.4	122.5	.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1 .1
Nondurables	120.6	121.5	.7	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.7	.7
Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup> Transportation and public	119.4	120.2	.7	.7	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9	.7
utilities	117.8	119.2	.5	1.0	.9	9.	.9	.8	.9	1.2
Wholesale trade	118.0	117.9	.5	.1	1.1	.6	.7		l .	
		1	.7			I		.5	1.1	1
Retail tradeFinance, insurance, and real	117.0	117.7	.,	.8	.8	1.0	.5	.7	.8	.6
estate 3	116.4	117.7	8	.3	.2	1.2	.4	2.3 .	.6	1.1
Services	123.1	124.3	1.2	.9	1.1	.9	.9	.9	.7	1.0
Nonmanufacturing industries	119.2	120.2	.8	.7	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8
					WAGES AN	D SALARIES	3			
Sixilian workers	117.0	1170	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7
civilian workers	117.0	117.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
State and local government	119.5	120.4	1.0	.4	.9	.7	.8	.6	.6	.8
Private industry workers	116.5	117.1	.6	.4	.8	.8	.6	.9	.8	.5
White-collar occupations	117.6	118.2	.5	.4	9.	.8	.7	1.0	.9	.5
Blue-collar occupations 3	114.8	115.6	.6	.6	.5	8.	.6	.8	.6	.7
Service occupations	115.3	116.4	.4	.6	.4	.6	.5	.5	.4	1.0
Goods-producing industries 1,3	116.1	116.9	.6	.6	.6	.9	.6	.7	.7	.7
Construction	111.2	112.4	.4	.6	.5	.6	.5	.7	.1	1.1
Manufacturing 3	117.3	118.0	.6	.6	.7	.9	.7	.7	.9	.6
Durables 3	117.2	117.8	.5	.8	.6	.9	.6	.7	1.1	.5
Nondurables	117.7	118.2	.9	.5	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.6	.4
Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup> Transportation and public	116.7	117.3	.5	.4	.9	.7	.7	1.0	.8	.5
utilities	115.6	116.4	.7	.5	.8	8.	9.	.7	.8	.7
Wholesale trade	116.4	116.4	.5	2	1.3	.5	.6	.3	1.0	.0
Retail trade	115.2	115.5	.6	.7	.8	.8	.5	.7	.8	.3
Finance, insurance, and real	110.2		.~	l "			l	l "		٠. ١
estate 3	112.9	113.7	-1.2	.0	.1	9	.0	2.7	.5	.7
Services	119.6	120.7	1.1	.6	1.0	.7	.9	.7	.8	.9
Nonmanufacturing industries	116.1	116.8	.5	.4	.8	.6	.7	1.0	.7	.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Employment Cost Index for total compensation, wages and salaries, and benefit costs, by industry and occupational group — Continued

Series		s (June =100)			Perce	nt changes f	or 3-months	ended				
	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1992	Sep. 1992	Dec. 1992	Mar. 1993	June 1993	Sep. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994		
		2004	·		BENEFI	COSTS						
Civilian workers	128.6	129.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9		
State and local government	126.8	127.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	.6	1.0	.4	.8	.7		
Private industry workers	129.1 128.1 129.7 132.0	130.2 130.1 130.0 132.6	1.1 1.0 1.0 1.5	1.5 1.5 1.3 1.8	1.3 1.2 1.6 1.1	1.5 1.5 1.7 1.8	1.4 1.1 1.5 1.3	1.0 .9 1.0 1.1	1.1 1.0 1.1 1.1	.9 1.6 .2 .5		
Goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> Manufacturing	131.3 131.1	132.0 131.2	1.1 1.0	1.6 1.4	1.6 1.8	1.9 1.9	1.6 1.8	1.0 1.1	1.0 1.1	.5 .1		
Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	127.2	128.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1		
Nonmanufacturing industries	127.9	129.6	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3		

<sup>1</sup> Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail

trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.

No identifiable seasonality was found for this series.

Table 2. COMPENSATION (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for total compensation, civilian and state and local government workers, by industry and occupational group

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent cl	hanges for		
Series	Mar. 1002	Dec 1000	Mon 1004	. 3	months end	ed	12	months end	ed
	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994
Civilian workers	117.5	120.2	121.3	1.2	0.6	0.9	3.5	3.5	3.2
Excluding sales	117.9	120.5	121.6	1.3	.6	.9	3.8	3.5	3.1
Workers, by occupational group White-collar occupations	117.9	120.6	121.8	1.1	.6	1.0	3.5	3.4	3.3
Excluding sales		121.2	122.4	1.2	.6	1.0	3.9	3.4	3.2
Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and	120.1	122.5	123.7	.8	.4	1.0	4.1	2.9	3.0
managerial Administrative support, including	116.9	119.4	120.6	1.7	.7	1.0	3.5	3.8	-3.2
clerical	118.3	121.3	122.6	1.3	.7	1.1	3.9	3.9	. 3.6
Blue-collar occupations Service occupations		119.4 120.5	120.4 121.6	1.3 1.0	.5 .5	.8 .9	3.6 3.3	3.6 3.3	3.2 3.1
Workers, by industry division Goods-producing <sup>1</sup>	118.0	120.6	121.9	1.5	.5	1.1	4.0	3.8	3.3
Manufacturing		121.3	122.5	1.8	.6	1.0	4.0	4.1	3.3
Service-producing <sup>2</sup>	117.2	120.0	121.0	.9	.6	.8	3.3	3.3	3.2
Services	120.1	122.9	123.8	.8	.6	.7	4.0	3.1	3.1
Health services	122.3	125.4	126.1	.8	.8	.6	4.1	3.4	3.1
Hospitals		125.0	125.9	.8	.9	.7	4.0	3.3	3.2
Educational services	120.1	122.9	123.2	3	.2	.2	3.8	2.7	2.6
Public administration	117.6	120.0	121.5	1.1	.6	1.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
Nonmanufacturing	117.1	119.8	120.9	.9	.5	.9	3.4	3.3	3.2
State and local government workers	119.3	121.9	122.6	.6	.4	.6	3.6	2.8	2.8
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	119.5	121.9	122.6	.5	.3	.6	3.6	2.5	2.6
Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and	119.6	122.0	122.5	.3	.2	.4	3.5	2.3	. 2.4
managerial Administrative support, including	119.0	121.6	122.8	1.0	.5	1.0	3.5	3.2	3.2
clerical		121.6	122.7	.6	.5	.9	3.3	2.6	2.9
Blue-collar occupations Service occupations		121.4 122.1	122.3 123.1	.4 .9	.7 .6	.7 .8	3.6 3.6	3.1 3.5	3.4 3.4
Workers, by industry division					_				•
Services	120.0	122.6	123.1	.3	.3	.4	3.6	2.5	2.6
Excluding schools 3	119.6	121.9	122.8	.8	<u> .4</u>	.7	3.9	2.8	2.7
Health services		123.1	124.2	.7	.7	.9	3.7	3.1	. 3.3
Hospitals	120.0	123.3	123.7	.5	1.1	.3	3.5	3.3	3.1
Educational services	120.0	122.7	122.9	.3	.3	.2	3.7	2.5	2.4
Schools	120.2	122.9	123.2	.3	.3	.2	3.6	2.5	2.5
Elementary and secondary	120.7	123.6	123.7	.0	.5	.1	3.5	2.4	2.5
Colleges and universities	118.4	120.7	121.5	1.0	1	.7	3.9	3.0	2.6
Public administration	117.6	120.0	121.5	1.1	.6	1.3	3.2	3.2	3.3

trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; service industries; and public administration. Formerly called hospitals and other services.

<sup>1</sup> Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
2 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail

Table 3. COMPENSATION (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for total compensation, private industry workers, by industry and occupational group

·	Indexe	s (June 198	9≐100)			Percent c	hanges for		
Series	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	. 3	months end	ed	12	2 months end	led
	IVIAI. 1993	Dec. 1993	IVIAI. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994
·									
Private industry workers Excluding sales	117.1 117.5	119.8 120.2	121.0 121.4	1.3 1.4	0.6 .6	1.0 1.0	3.5 3.7	3.6 3.7	3.3 3.3
White-collar occupations	117.4 118.3	120.2 121.0	121.5 122.4	1.3 1.5	.7 .7	1.1 1.2	3.5 4.0	3.7 3.8	3.5 3.5
Professional specialty and technical  Executive, administrative, and	120.4	122.9	124.6	1.2	.6	1.4	4.4	3.3	3.5
managerial	116.5	118.9	120.3	1.7	.7	1.2	3.4	3.8	3:3
Sales	112.9	116.5	117.2	.3	.8	.6	1.2	3.5	3.8
Administrative support, including clerical	118.1	121.2	122.5	1.5	.7	1.1	4.0	4.1	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	116.6	119.3	120.3	1.4	.5	.8	3.6	3.7	3.2
Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers,	116.6	118.9	120.2	1.4	.2	1.1	3.9	3.4	3.1
and inspectors  Transportation and material moving  Handlers, equipment cleaners,	117.8 113.9	120.8 117.0	121.3 118.5	1.7 .8	.7 .9	.4 1.3	3.4 3.2	4.3 3.5	3.0 4.0
helpers, and laborers	116.8	119.1	120.2	1.3	.6	.9	3.7	3.3	2.9
Service occupations	117.2	119.5	120.6	1.1	.5	.9	3.3	3.1	2.9
Production and nonsupervisory									
occupations 1	116.9	119.7	120.7	1.2	.6	.8	3.5	3.6	3.3
Goods-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	118.0	120.6	121.8	1.6	.6	1.0	4.0	3.9	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	117.8	120.1	121.4	1.6	.4	1.1	3.9	3.6	3.1
White-collar occupations Excluding sales	118.6	121.1	123.0	1.6	.5	1.6	4.4	3.8	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	118.1 117.6	119.9	121.9	1.6	.2	1.7	4.3	3.2	3.2
Service occupations	120.0	120.2 122.4	121.1 123.5	1.6 2.1	.5 .7	.7 .9	3.7 5.4	3.8 4.2	3.0 2.9
Construction	114.9	116.5	118.6	1.0	3	1.8	3.9	2.4	3.2
Manufacturing	118.6	121,3	122.5	1.8	.6	1.0	4.0	4.1	3.3
White-collar occupations	118.7	121.3	122.7	1.8	.7	1.2	4.5	4.0	3.4
Excluding sales	118.0	119.9	121.3	1.8	.i	1.2	4.4	3.5	2.8
Blue-collar occupations	118.5	121.3	122.3	1.8	.7	.8	3.8	4.2	3.2
Service occupations	120.3	122.7	123.8	2.3	.8	.9	5.6	4.3	2.9
Durables	119.0	121.9	122.9	2.0	.7	.8	4.3	4.5	3.3
Nondurables	117.9	120.3	121.7	1.4	.5	1.2	3.6	3.4	3.2
Service-producing industries 3	116.4	119.3	120.4	1.0	.7	.9	3.2	3.6	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	117.3	120.2	121.4	1.2	.8	1.0	3.6	3.7	3.5
White-collar occupations	116.9	119.8	121.0	1.0	.7	1.0	3.1	3.5	3.5
Excluding sales	118.4	121.4	122.7	1.4	.8	1.1	3.8	3.9	3.6
Blue-collar occupations	114.3	117.2	118.4	1.0	.5	1.0	3.5	3.5	3.6
Service occupations	116.8	119.1	120.2	1.0	.4	.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
Transportation and public utilities	114.8	117.5	119.2	1.1	.6	1.4	3.3	3.5	3.8
Transportation	112.8	115.7	117.1	.9	.8	1.2	2.6	3.5	3.8
Public utilities	117.4	119.9	121.7	1.6	.6	1.5	4.3	3.7	3.7
Communications	116.5	119.2	121.0	1.6	.6	1.5	4.2	3.9	3.9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	118.6	120.8	122.7	1.6	.5	1.6	4.3	3.5	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	114.7	117.1	117.6	.9	.6	.4	3.0	3.0	2.5
Excluding sales occupations	115.4	118.0	118.6	1.1	.9	.5	3.5	3.4	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. COMPENSATION (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for total compensation, private industry workers, by industry and occupational group — Continued

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent c	nanges for		·	
Series	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	3	months ende	ed .	12 months ended			
	IVIAI. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mai. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	
Wholesale trade	115.3	117.8	117.9	0.8	1.0	0.1	2.5	3.0	2.3	
Excluding sales occupations	116.0	118.7	119.3	1.0	.9	.5	3.1	3.3	2.8	
Retail trade	114.5	116.8	117.5	1.0	.5	.6	3.3	3.0	2.6	
General merchandise stores	114.1	116.3	115.3	.7	.7	9	2.1	2.6	1.1	
Food stores	115.9	118.3	119.6	.7	1.0	1.1	2.9	2.8	3.2	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	112.6	116.4	117.7	1.2	.6	1.1	.8	4.6	4.5	
Excluding sales occupations	114.9	118.2	119.7	1.7	.6	1.3	2.1	4.6	4.2	
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	114.6	117.8	118.7	2.9	.8	.8	4.0	5.7	3.6	
Insurance	114.3	119.7	119.9	8	2.0	.2	1.0	3.9	4.9	
Excluding sales occupations	118.6	122.7	124.4	1.2	.7	1.4	4.1	4.7	4.9	
Services	120.1	123.1	124.4	1.0	.7	1,1	4.2	3.5	3.6	
Business services	116.5	118.6	121.3	.5	.4	2.3	3.6	2.3	4.1	
Health services	123.0	126.0	126.7	1.0	.8	.6	4.3	3.4	3.0	
Hospitals	122.7	125.6	126.7	.9	.9	.9	4.2	3.3	3.3	
Nursing homes		_	_	1.3	.9	1.2	4.3	3.9	3.9	
Educational services	120.5	124.1	124.5	.4	.2	.3	4.1	3.4	3.3	
Colleges and universities	121.5	125.3	125.7	.6	.2	.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	
Nonmanufacturing industries	116.3	119.0	120.3	1.0	.5	1.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	
White-collar occupations	117.0	119.9	121.1	1.1	.8	1.0	3.2	3.6	3.5	
Excluding sales	118.5	121.4	122.8	1.4	.8	1.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	
Blue-collar occupations	114.6	117.1	118.2	1.1	.4	.9	3.5	3.3	3.1	
Service occupations	116.8	119.1	120.2	1.0	.4	.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	

This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings Index, which was discontinued in January 1989.
Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries. Data not available.

Table 4. COMPENSATION (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for total compensation, private industry workers, by bargaining status, region, and area size

	Indexe	s (June 198	9≕100)			Percent cl	nanges for	•	
Series	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mor. 1004	. 3	months ende	ed	12	months end	ed
	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994
Workers, by bargaining status									
Union	117.8	120.9	121.9	1.6	0.8	0.8	4.2	4.3	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	117.4	120.6	121.2	1.6	.8	.5	4.0	4.4	3.2
Goods-producing industries 1	118.7	121.9	122.5	2.0	.7	.5	4.1	4.7	3.2
Service-producing industries 2	116.7	119.6	121.0	1.3	.8	1.2	4.3	3.8	3.7
Manufacturing	119.8	123.0	123.6	2.5	.9	.5	4.4	5.2	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	119.6	122.9	123.5	2.4	.9	.5	4.3	5.2	3.3
Nonmanufacturing	116.3	119.3	120.5	1.0	.7	1.0	4.0	3.6	-3.6
Nonunion	116.8	119.5	120.7	1.1	.6	1.0	3.3	3.5	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	115.9	118.2	119.6	1.1	.3	1.2	3.3	3.1	3.2
Goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup>	117.7	119.9	121.5	1.5	.4	1.3	3.9	3.4	3.2
Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	116.3	119.2	120.3	1.0	7	.9	2.9	3.5	3.4
Manufacturing	118.1	120.6	122.0	1.5	.5	1.2	4.0	3.6	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	117.5	119.9	121.2	1.1	.4	1.1	3.3	3.2	3.1
Nonmanufacturing	116.3	119.0	120.2	1.0	.6	1.0	3.0	3.4	3.4
Workers, by region <sup>3</sup>									
Northeast	117.8	120.7	121.6	1.2	.4	.7	3.4	3.7	3.2
South	116.2	118.8	120.0	1.2	.6	1.0	3.3	3.5	3.3
Midwest	117.9	121.2	122.8	1.6	.9	1.3	3.6	4.4	4:2
West	116.2	118.1	119.4	1.1	.3	1.1	3.8	2.8	2.8
Workers, by area size									
Metropolitan areas	117.1	119.8	120.9	1.3	.6	.9	3.5	3.6	3.2
Other areas	117.0	119.7	121.3	1.2	.8	1.3	3.4	3.5	3.7

1 Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail

Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest-Illinois, Indiana, lowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NOTE: The indexes for these series are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, occupation, and industry series.

trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.

The regional coverage is as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South

Table 5. WAGES AND SALARIES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries only, civilian and state and local government workers, by industry and occupational group

	Indexe	s (June 198	9≕100)			Percent c	hanges for		
Series	Mor 1002	Dec 1003	Mar 1004	3	months end	ed	12	months end	led
	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994
Ot Was and bear	444.5		4470						
Civilian workers Excluding sales	114.5 114.8	117.1 117.2	117.8 118.0	8.0 8.	0.6 .5	0.6 .7	2.7 2.9	3.1 2.9	2.9 2.8
Workers, by occupational group White-collar occupations	115.4	118.1	118.8	.8	.6	.6	2.9	3.1	2.9
Excluding sales		118.7	119.5	1.0	.6	.7	3.2	3.1	2.8
Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and	117.5	120.0	120.7	.7	.4	.6	3.4	2.8	2.7
managerial Administrative support, including		117.3	118.1	1.3	.7	.7	2.8	3.3	2.7
clerical		118.0	118.9	1.0	.8	.8	3.1	3.3	3.1
Blue-collar occupations Service occupations	112.7 114.5	115.0 116.6	115.8 117.5	.7 .6	.5 .4	.7 .8	2.6 2.3	2.8 2.5	2.8 2.6
Workers, by industry division	1100	440.0	447.0		_	_			
Goods-producing 1	113.8	116.2	117.0	.8	.7	.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Manufacturing	114.7	117.3	118.0	.9	9	.6	2.9	3.2	2.9
Service-producing <sup>2</sup>		117.5	118.2	.7	.6	.6	2.7	3.1	3.0
Services	117.4	120.0	120.9	.6	.4	.8	3.3	2.8	3.0
Health services		122.2	122.8	.8	.7	.5	3.6	3.0	2.8
Hospitals		121.7	122.4	.8	.8	.6	3.2	3.1	2.9
Educational services Public administration	117.9 114.4	120.7 116.6	121.0 117.9	.3 .7	.2 .6	.2 1.1	3.3 2.2	2.7 2.6	2.6 3.1
Nonmanufacturing	114.4	117.0	117.7	.7	.5	.6	2.6	3.0	2.9
State and local government workers	117.2	119.7	120.4	.5	.3	.6	3.0	2.7	2.7
Workers, by occupational group	1175	1100	100.6	_		_	0.4		
White-collar occupations	117.5	119.9	120.6	.5	.3	.6	3.1	2.6	2.6
Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and	118.1	120.7	121.1	.4	.2	.3	3.1	2.6	2.5
managerial Administrative support, including clerical	116.5 115.4	118.8 117.8	119.8 118.9	9	.5	.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
Blue-collar occupations		119.0	119.7	.4	.5	.9	2.4	2.5	3.0
Service occupations	116.2	118.9	119.7	.5 .7	.5 .5	.6 .7	3.3 2.7	2.9 2.9	3.0 2.9
Workers, by industry division	440.4	400.0		_					
Services	118.1	120.6	121.1	.5	.2	.4	3.2	2.6	2.5
Excluding schools 3		120.4	121.3	.9	2	.7	3.1	2.6	2.4
Health services	118.1	121.0	121.9	.6	.5	.7	2.8	3.1	3.2
Hospitals		120.7	121.2	.4	.7	.4	2.7	3.1	3.1
Educational services	118.0	120.6	120.9	.3	.2	.2	3.2	2.6	2.5
Schools	117.9	120.7	121.0	.3	.3	.2	3.1	2.7	2.6
Elementary and secondary		121.6	121.7	.2	.4	.1	3.3	2.6	2,5
Colleges and universities		117.7	118.6	1.0	1	.8	2.8	3.0	2.7
Public administration	114.4	116.6	117.9	.7	.6	1.1	2.2	2.6	3.1

trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; service industries; and public administration. Sermeny called hospitals and other services.

<sup>1</sup> Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail

Table 6. WAGES AND SALARIES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries only, private industry workers, by industry and occupational group

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent cl	hanges for	·	
Series	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	. 3	months ende	ed	12	months end	led
	War. 1993	Dec. 1993	War. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994
Private industry workers	113.9	116.4	117.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	
Excluding sales	114.2	116.6	117.5	.9	0.6 .6	0.7 .8	2.7 2.8	3.1 3.0	2.9 2.9
White-collar occupations Excluding sales	114.7 115.7	117.5 118.2	118.3 119.0	.9 1.1	.7 .7	.7 .7	2.7 3.2	3.3	3.1
Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and	117.1	119.5	120.4	.9	.5	., .8	3.6	3.3 3.0	2.9 2.8
managerial	114.7	117.0	117.8	1.3	.7	.7	2.8	3.4	2.7
Sales	110.5	114.7	114.8	2	.8	.1	.7	3.6	3.9
Administrative support, including clerical	115.2	. 118.0	119.0	1.1	.8	.8	3.2	3.5	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	112.5	114.8	115.6	.8	.6	.7	2.6	2.9	2.8
Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers,		114.7	115.5	.8	.4	.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
and inspectors  Transportation and material moving  Handlers, equipment cleaners,	113.2 110.0	115.6 112.6	116.2 113.5	.7 .3	.8 .8	.5 .8	2.1 2.4	2.8 . 2.6	2.7 3.2
helpers, and laborers	113.6	115.7	116.6	.9	.7	.8	2.7	2.8	2.6
Service occupations	113.5	115.3	116.3	.5	.3	.9	2.1	2.1	2.5
Production and nonsupervisory									
occupations 1	113.4	115.9	116.6	.7	.5	.6	2.5	2.9	2.8
Goods-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	113.8	116.1	116.9	.9	.7	.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
Excluding sales occupations		115.6	116.4	.8	.6	.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
White-collar occupations Excluding sales	115.4 114.9	118.2 116.8	119.1 117.7	1.1 1.1	.8	.8	3.3	3.5	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	112.8	114.9	115.6	.8	.3 .7	.8 .6	3.2 2.5	2.7 2.7	2.4 2.5
Service occupations	113.9	116.9	116.4	.7	1.0	.0 4	3.5	3.4	2.5 2.2
Construction	109.5	111.1	112.2	.6	2	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.5
Manufacturing	114.7	117.3	118.0	.9	.9	.6	2.9	. 3.2	2.9
White-collar occupations	116.0	118.8	119.5	1.2	.9	.6	3.7	3.7	3.0
Excluding sales	115.3	117.2	118.0	1.1	.4	.7	3.5	2.8	.2.3
Blue-collar occupations	113.9	116.2	116.9	.7	.9	.6	2.5	2.7	2.6
Durables	114.3 114.4	117.3 117.2	116.8	.8 .9	1.1	4	3.8	3.4	2.2
Nondurables	115.5	117.5	117.8 118.3	.9 1.0	1.1 .5	.5 .7	2.9 3.3	3.4 2.8	3.0 2.4
Service-producing industries <sup>3</sup>	113.9	116.6	117.3	.8	.6	.6	2.5	3.2	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	114.8	117.4	118.3	1.0	.7	.8	3.0	3.3	3.0
White-collar occupations	114.5	117.3	118.0	.8	.7	.6	2.5	3.3	3.1
Excluding sales	116.0	118.7	119.6	1.1	.8	.8	3.2	3.5	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	111.9 113.5	114.6 115.2	115.5 116.3	.8 .5	.4 .3	.8 1.0	2.9 2.0	3.2 2.0	3.2 2.5
Transportation and public utilities	112.9	115.4	116.4	1.0	.6	.9	2.9	3.2	
Transportation	110.8	113.4	114.2	.8	.6 .7	.9 .7	2.9	3.2 3.2	3.1 3.1
Public utilities	115.4	117.9	119.1	1.1	., .6	1.0	3.6	3.3	3.2
Communications	114.7	117.1	118.4	1.1	.5	1.1	3.5	3.2	3.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	116.3	118.8	119.9	1.3	.5	.9	3.7	3.5	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade	113.0	115.4	115.5	.6	.6	.1	2.8	2.8	2.2
Excluding sales occupations	113.6	116.1	116.5	.9	.8	.3	3.2	3.1	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. WAGES AND SALARIES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries only, private industry workers, by industry and occupational group — Continued

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent c	hanges for			
Series	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	3	months ende	ed	12 months ended			
WARRANCE TO THE PARTY OF THE PA	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	
Wholesale trade	113.9	116.4	116.2	0.4	1.1	-0.2	2.2	2.6	2.0	
Excluding sales occupations	114.7	117.5	117.8	.5	1.0	.3	2.9	3.0	2.7	
Retail trade	112.6	115.0	115.2	.7	.4	.2	3.0	2.9	2.3	
General merchandise stores	112.4	115.0	114.0	.5	.4	9	1.2	2.9	1.4	
Food stores	114.6	115.9	117.0	.8	.9	.9	3.3	1.9	2.1	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	109.3	112.9	113.7	.9	.5	.7	2	4.2	4.0	
Excluding sales occupations Banking, savings and loan, and other	112.0	114.6	115.5	1.6	.5	.8	1.3	4.0	3.1	
credit agencies	112.1	114.5	114.7	2.8	.7	· .2	3.6	5.0	2.3	
Insurance	111.2	116.6	116.0	-1.3	2.4	5	.0	3.5	4.3	
Excluding sales occupations	115.8	119.2	120.6	.8	.8	1.2	3.7	3.7	4.1	
Services	117.0	119.6	120.8	.8	.6	1.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	
Business services	114.2	115.7	118.8	.3	.3	2.7	2.9	1.6	4.0	
Health services	119.8	122.6	123.1	.8	.7	.4	3.6	3.1	2.8	
Hospitals	119.3	122.0	122.8	.8	.8	.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	
Nursing homes	_	_	_	1.1	.8	1.4	4.0	3.7	4.0	
Educational services	117.5	120.9	121.2	.3	.2	.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	
Colleges and universities	118.0	121.6	122.0	.3	.2	.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	
Nonmanufacturing industries	113.4	116.0	116.8	.7	.5	.7	2.4	3.0	3.0	
White-collar occupations	114.4	117.2	117.9	.8	.7	.6	2.5	3.3	3.1	
Excluding sales	115.8	118.5	119.4	1.0	.8	.8	3.1	3.4	3.1	
Blue-collar occupations	111.1	113.4	114.2	.8	.4	.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	
Service occupations	113.4	115.1	116.3	.4	.3	1.0	1.9	1.9	2.6	

<sup>1</sup> This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourty Earnings Index, which was discontinued in January 1989.
2 Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

<sup>3</sup> Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.
Data not available.

Table 7. WAGES AND SALARIES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries only, private industry workers, by bargaining status, region, and area size

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent c	hanges for		
Series	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	. 3	months ende	ed	12	months end	ed
	Iviai. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994
Workers, by bargaining status									
Union	113.1	115.7	116.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	112.0	114.5	115.1	.6	.7	.5	2.7	2.9	2.8
Goods-producing industries 1	112.2	114.8	115.4	4	.9	.5	2.4	2.8	2.9
Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	114.2	116.8	118.0	1.0	.7	1.0	3.7	3.3	3.3
Manufacturing	113.2	115.9	116.6	.6	1,1	.6	2.5	3.0	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	113.1	115.7	116.4	.6	1.1	.6	2.5	2.9	2.9
Nonmanufacturing	113.0	115.5	116.4	.7	.5	.8	3.3	2.9	.3.0
Nonunion	114.1	116.6	117.4	.9	.6	.7	2.6	3.1	2.9
Blue-collar occupations	112.8	115.0	115.9	.8	.5	.8	2.5	2.8	2.7
Goods-producing industries 1	114.4	116.7	117.6	1.0	.6	.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	113.8	116.6	117.2	.7	.6	.5	2.3	3.2	3.0
Manufacturing	115.4	117.9	118.6	1.1	.8	.6	3.1	3.2	2.8
Blue-collar occupations	114.6	116.7	117.5	.8	.6	.7	2.4	2.6	2.5
Nonmanufacturing	113.5	116.1	116.9	.7	.5	.7	2.3	3.0	3.0
Workers, by region <sup>3</sup>									
Northeast	114.6	117.3	117.8	.8	.4	.4	2.6	3.2	2.8
South	113.6	116.0	116.6	.8	.6	.5	. 2.5	2.9	2.6
Midwest	113.5	116.5	117.5	.9	1.1	.9	2.5	3.6	3.5
West	113.6	115.7	116.6	.7	.3	.8	3.1	2.6	2.6
Workers, by area size									
Metropolitan areas	113.9	116.5	117.2	.9	.6	.6	2.7	3.2	2.9
Other areas	113.5	115.8	117.0	.6	.7	1.0	2.5	2.7	3.1

Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest-Illinois, Indiana, lowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NOTE: The indexes for these series are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, occupation, and industry series.

<sup>1</sup> Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
2 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.
3 The regional coverage is as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont: South—Alabama, Arkanese, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, and Vermont; South-Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South

Table 8. BENEFITS (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for benefits only, civilian, state and local, and private industry workers, by industry and occupational group

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent cl	nanges for		
Series	M== 4000	D 4000	M 1004	. 3	months ende	ed	12	months end	led
	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994
Civilian workers	125.0	128.1	130.1	2.0	0.5	1.6	5.4	4.6	4.1
State and local government workers	124.2	127.0	127.9	.6	.6	.7	4.8	2.9	3.0
Private industry workers	125.2	128.3	130.7	2.5	.5	. 1.9	5.6	5.0	4.4
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	124.7 125.5 127.7	127.6 128.9 131.5	130.5 130.5 132.9	2.2 2.7 2.5	.6 .4 .8	2.3 1.2 1.1	5.3 5.7 6.4	4.6 5.5 5.5	4.7 4.0 4.1
Workers, by industry division	•								
Goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	127.3 123.4	130.3 126.7	132.7 128.9	3.2 1.8	.2 .8	1.8 1.7	6.3 4.8	5.6 4.5	4.2 4.5
ManufacturingNonmanufacturing	126.8 124.2	130.0 127.4	132.0 129.9	3.4 1.8	.2 .7	1.5 2.0	6.3 5.1	6.0 4.4	4.1 4.6
Workers, by bargaining status									·
Union workers Nonunion workers	126.6 124.6	130.6 127.4	131.9 130.1	3.3 2.0	.7 .4	1.0 2.1	6.2 5.2	6.6 4.3	4.2 4.4

NOTE: The indexes for these series are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, occupation, and industry series.

Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.

Table 9. AEROSPACE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for workers in aerospace manufacturing, by industry and occupation

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for					
	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	Mar. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994
	COMPENSATION								
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	124.1	125.2	126.2	1.0	-1.2	0.8	6.2	1.9	1.7
White-collar occupations	120.5	121.8	122.7	1.3	-1.1	.7	5.5	2.4	1.8
Blue-collar occupations	129.2	129.8	130.9	.8	-1.3	.8	7.0	1.2	1.3
	WAGES AND SALARIES								
·							,		
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	117.9	121.6	122.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
White-collar occupations	113.9	117.3	118.1	.7	.5	.7,	3.5	3.7	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	123.9	127.9	128.7	.5	1.4	.6	4.1	3.7	3.9
	BENEFIT COSTS								
·									
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	137.6	133.1	134.4	1.9	-5.0	1.0	10.9	-1.5	-2.3
White-collar occupations	136.2	132.5	133.5	2.4	-4.5	.8	9.8	4	-2.0
Blue-collar occupations	139.3	133.5	135.0	1.2	-5.9	1.1	12.2	-3.1	-3.1

NOTE: SIC refers to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System code as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) is a measure of the change in the cost of labor, free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries. The compensation series includes changes in wages and salaries and employer costs for employee benefits. The wage and salary series and the benefit cost series provide the change for the two components of compensation.

Wages and salaries are defined as the hourly straight-time wage rate or, for workers not paid on an hourly basis, straight-time earnings divided by the corresponding hours. Straight-time wage and salary rates are total earnings before payroll deductions, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays, shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses such as lump-sum payments provided in lieu of wage increases. Production bonuses, incentive earnings, commission payments, and cost-of-living adjustments are included in straight-time wage and salary rates.

Benefits covered by the ECI are: Paid leave (vacations, holidays, sick leave, and other leave); supplemental pay (premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses such as lump-sum payments provided in lieu of wage increases); insurance benefits (life, health, and sickness and accident); retirement and savings benefits (pension and other retirement plans and savings and thrift plans); legally required benefits (social security, railroad retirement and supplemental retirement, railroad unemployment insurance, Federal and State unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and other legally required benefits such as State temporary disability); and other benefits (severance pay and supplemental unemployment plans).

The ECI provides data for the civilian economy, which includes the total private economy and the public sector--excluding farms, households, and the Federal government. The private industry series and the State and local government series provide data for the two sectors separately.

Each quarter, straight-time average hourly wage and salary rates and benefit cost data (cents-per-hour-worked) are collected from a probability sample of over 23,000 occupations within over 4,600 sample establishments in private industry and about 7,000 occupations within 1,000 sample establishments in State and local governments. Data are collected for the pay period including the 12th day of the survey months of March, June, September, and December.

The sample establishments are classified in industry categories based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

Within an establishment, specific job categories are selected to represent broader occupational definitions. Since June 1986, the jobs have been classified according to definitions used in the 1980 Census. Prior to June 1986, they were classified according to the 1970 Census. Differences between the two classification systems are slight, as indicated in the article "Introducing new weights for the Employment Cost Index," in the June 1985 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Fixed employment weights are used each quarter to calculate the most aggregate indexescivilian, private, and State and local governments. These fixed weights are also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes. Since June 1986, employment counts from the 1980 Census have been used as weights. Prior to June 1986, employment counts from the 1970 Census were used.

For the series based on bargaining status, region, or area size, employment data are not available from the Census. The employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current ECI sample. The indexes for these series, consequently, are not strictly

comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series. A fuller explanation of the calculation of index numbers appears in an article, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," in the May 1982 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Beginning with the March 1990 ECI release, indexes were rebased to June 1989=100. A description of the rebasing is included in the article "Employment Cost Index Rebased to June 1989," in the April 1990 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Beginning with the December 1990 ECI release, seasonally adjusted data are available for selected ECI series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effects of events that follow a more or less regular pattern each year. These adjustments make nonseasonal patterns easier to spot. ECI series are seasonally adjusted using either direct or composite seasonally adjusted estimates. Industry and occupational series, such as construction and service occupations, are adjusted directly. More aggregate series, such as civilian or private industry workers, use composite estimates. The composite estimates could be obtained by aggregating either the industry or the occupational components, and the results may differ depending on which method is used. The aggregate seasonally adjusted ECI series are estimated by aggregating the component seasonally adjusted industry series, so they are not necessarily a weighted average of the component occupation series.

The costs per hour worked of compensation components, based on March 1993 data from the ECI, are published in a separate news release titled "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation - March 1993." A description of the cost levels is provided in the article "Analyzing employers' costs for wages, salaries, and benefits" in the October 1987 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. The cost levels, which are published annually in mid-June, are calculated with current employment weights, rather than the fixed 1980 Census weights used in computing the ECI. Therefore, year-to-year changes in the cost levels will usually differ from those in the ECI.

More detailed information on the ECI is available in several sources. These include an annual bulletin, Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975-93, (Bulletin 2434); a chapter in the BLS Handbook of Methods (Bulletin 2414), "The Employment Cost Index;" and several articles published in the Monthly Labor Review. The annual bulletin is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or Bureau of Labor Statistics, Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690. Reprints of the articles plus other descriptive pieces and a complete historical listing are available upon request. ECI historical data are also available on data diskettes.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-606-7828, Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) phone: 202-606-5897, TDD Message Referral Phone Number: 1-800-326-2577.